FOUR MORE REGIMENTS TO GO FUR-THER SOUTH-ABUNDANT SUPPLIES FOR EVERY COMMAND.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE. Chattancoga, Tenn., June 7.-From the most authentic source to-day it is learned that at least four more regiments will soon be ordered from Chickamauga to Tampa or Jacksonville. At General Brooke's headquarters everybody is silent on this subject, and no orders have been received as yet, but General Brooke has an intimation of what is coming. Several regiments are being equipped for service in the field, and all their requisitions are honored immediately.

The 8th New-York, 14th New-York, 6th Ohio and 1st Pennsylvania will doubtless be the regiments to go. They have been directed to order all the shoes, underclothing and campaign hats they need, and the Ordnance Department is furnishing them with a full supply of ammunition. Colonel Chauncey, of the 8th New-York, has

been instructed to fill all his companies up to 107 men, placing them on a war footing. This he has been steadily doing for two days, telegraphing to men at home from whom he had applications for enlistment. The 5th Illinois Regiment may be substituted for one of the above named. possibly in place of the 1st Pennsylvania. It is believed that orders for these regiments to go to the front will be received this week.

MORNING HOURS FOR DRILL.

From daylight till noon to-day regimental drills were in progress all over the encampment, extending over a radius of fourteen square miles. Some of the commanders changed the daily programme to-day, and had their hardest drills in the early morning. This was done because of the excessive heat. Recent reports sent from Camp Thomas say that not a dozen cases of serious illness exist in camp. Just exactly 301 cases have been reported in the division and other hospitals. These sick soldiers are being nobly cared for by the people of Chattanooga, who have opened their purses and hearts freely.

Rations and supplies are now shipped daily from Chattanooga to Tampa, Jacksonville and A week ago there were enough rations at Chattanooga in the Government storehouses to supply the army here for six months perhaps. Two-thirds of these have been shipped away. THE VITAL QUESTION OF SUPPLIES.

In talking of the trouble in issuing supplies and the complaint of the soldiers about not getting enough to eat, Major Nye, in charge of the commissary, said to-day: "The sole trouble with the soldiers is that the man in charge of the brigade and regimental commissariats are new men, rather ornnamental that useful just at this stage of their experience, and they have not yet got the hang of furnishing the food supplies

"The bread baked at Camp Thomas is of a superior quality, and is better than I get at my boarding-place. It is fresh, and made of the best quality of flour, and is thoroughly palatable and wholesome. A regiment of say one thousand men well consume from seven hundred to eight hundred loaves of bread a day, but as many of them do not consume twenty-two ounces of bread a day, they receive the price of the other two hundred or three hundred loaves in cash, which is added to the company funds for the purchase of other food articles. The same rule holds good in other rations. Each man will consume so much, and the difference, when managed by a skilled commissary, goes to the regimental or company fund, and may be used in the purchase of other food, such things as olive oil, pickles and other additions to the rations constituting the staple articles purchased by the Regulars.

If the men do not get a sufficiency of food it is the fault of their commissaries. Fresh meat is shipped direct from a big Chicago establishmont in refrigerator-cars, and when it arrives in camp the meat is unloaded and placed in a coldwarehouse at the Park, whence it is drawn on requisitions from the commissaries of the various brigades. This meat is of the fnest quality, and is superior to the beef sold in Chattanooga, but if it is allowed to lie out in the open air for a day or two by the inexperienced company cooks it, of course, becomes tainted nd their business there is no finer beef

tainable anywhere.
"There is no trouble whatever in supplying the troops with ample provisions. The only difficulty is that inexperienced men have had charge of the distribution of the food, and as a consece some of the troops have suffered.

AMPLE RATIONS ISSUED.

"The idea of any of the regiments being forced to live upon bread and coffee is preposterous. There is an ample supply of rations issued to the brigade commissaries on demand, and if it is properly distributed there is nothing lacking in the daily food supplied. In the way of fresh vegetables we issue a ration of 80 per cent of This gives an ample supply of vegetable food, in fact more than the men consume. The Army is abundantly supplied with the necessaries of life, and out of their savings, with a skilled man in the commissary department, they may enjoy

The 1st South Carolina Regiment arrived to-day. It consists of twelve companies, recruited from all parts of the State, and the palmetto ladges were conspicuous upon the young sol-diers. They are without arms or accounter-ments, and have no uniforms except the offi-cers, who wear the regulation National Guard cers, who wear the regulation National Guard uniform and side arms. But they are a cou-rageous-looking lot of young fellows, and seem to be filled with the old South Carolina spirit of chivalry and bravery, and will soon make their influence felt among the soldiers encamped at

the Park.

A number of the older and well-known families of South Carolina are represented in this regiment. There are in the ranks lineal descendants of the Rutledges, Calhouns, Bisselis, Ravenels and other families connected with the history of the Nation. They are as patriotic a body of men as could be found. Colonel Tillman, the commander, is a nephew of Senator Tillman, and an excellent soldier.

It is more than probable that the Western and Atlantic Raliroad will build a line into Chickamauga Park, as it has contemplated for some time. The line of survey has been made from Chickamauga, Tenn., to Chickamau-

made from Chickamauga, Tenn., to Chickamau-

ga, Ga.

Chickamauga, Tenn., is about eight miles from the city, on the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad; the distance from that point, running touth to Missionary Ridge, is about ten miles to Chickamauga, Ga. There will be little difficulty in constructing the line, as it runs along a level valley route the entire distance, and a larse force of men will be able to complete the work in a short time.

The 12th New-York has the honor of possessing the youngest man enlisted in the service. He is Frank Kroegel, seventeen years old, and is a good soldier.

WATER AT CAMP ALGER.

Washington, June 7.—The War Department to-day made public the following letter from Colonel Samuel M. Welch, jr., of the 65th New-York volunteers, bearing on the food and water supply at Camp Alger, Va.:

Supply at Camp Alger, Va.:

Headquarters 65th Regiment Infantry, N. Y. V.,
Camp Russell A. Alger, June 1, 1898.
(Respectfully forwarded.)

This regiment has suffered somewhat from lack of proper supply of water. I took active measures to procure a supply, and have been working to that end since our arrival in camp. Have sunk three wells, which furnish a liberal amount of water which our surgeons pronounce good. In order to be certain, have sent samples to Surgeon-General U. S. A., for analysis. As a matter of precaution, have purchased pump, pipe and tools and am driving another well.

Owing to a misunderstanding between t Owing to a misunderstanding between the Issuing Commissary at Camp Black, Long Island. and the A. C. S. of this command, we are short one-third of one ration. Otherwise food supply has been, and is, ample.

Have made no complaints. If I had any to make, should have tried to formulate them properly and forward through the channels.

SAMUELS M. WELCH, Jr., Colonel. **VIORIS**

Violet-Orris

ASSIGNED TO THE FORTS.

ERAL FRANK'S DEPARTMENT.

formal assignment by Brigadier-General Royal T. Frank of the volunteer troops in his command to the various coast defences which in his judgment needed garrisoning was announced | of coal. The Harvard came directly to Hampyesterday. It takes away all the regiments which have remained at Camp Black, Hempstead, since five of the eight regiments mustered in there were troops include placing battallons of the 1st Regiment at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, which guard the Narrows, detachments of the 22d Regi-Slocum, at the entrance to the East River from the Sound, and the 47th Regiment in the vicinity

of Newport, R. I. Other troops in the Department, stationed at the State camps, in Delaware, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, are also piaced at fortifications on the The troops will be transported to their new posts as soon as the Quartermaster's Depart-

ment can supply the necessary transportation.

The order issued by General Frank is as follows:

The 1st Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Colonel, Thomas H. Barber, stationed at Hempstead, Long Island, to take station as follows: Colonel, head-quarters, two companies and unassigned field officers, at Fort Colombus, Governor's Island, to relieve Ratiery B. 5th Arrillery, which will go to Fort Slocum, leaving detail of a sergeant, corporal, ten privates, one cook and sufficient mess furniture for detachment to act as prison guard, the Beutenant-colonel, a major and five companies to proceed to Fort Hamilton; a major and five companies to proceed to Fort Hamilton; a major and five companies to proceed to Fort Wadsworth.

The 22d Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Colonel Franklin Bartlett, to take station as follows: Colonel, unassigned field officers and three companies to Fort Slocum, on Pavid's Island; the Beutenant-colonel, a major and four companies to Willets Point, for duty under his orders.

The 6th New-York Volunteers, Colonel John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, at Willets Point, for duty under his orders.

The 6th New-York Volunteers, Colonel John G. Eddy, to take station as follows: Colonel, head-quarters, unassigned field officers and four companies to butch Island, R. I.

The colonel, headquarters, unassigned field officers and companies of the list Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, from Niantic, Conn. to Fort Knox, near Bucksport, Me.

The lith Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel William J. Glenn, new at Mount Gretna, Penn., to take station as follows: Colonel, and or major and its companies to Fort Delaware.

The 1sth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Norman M. Smith, from Mount Gretna, Colonel, Norman M. Smith, from Mount Gretna, to Delaware.

The 1sth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Norman M. Smith, from Mount Gretna, to Delaware.

The tith Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Norman M. Smith, from Mount Gretna, Colonel, Norman M. Smith, from Mount Gretna, Colonel, Norman M. Smith, from Mount Gretna, Colone ment can supply the necessary transportation. The order issued by General Frank is as follows:

to take station as soon as a camp ground is led; one company to go to Alliance, Onto, to our puants there and report to the general iding the Department of the Lakes, at

to take station as follows: Coionel William A. Kreps. In the station as follows: Coionel, headquariers, unassigned field officers and six companies to Sheridan's Point. Va. Reuternat-colonel and two companies to Port Washington, Maryland.

The ist Delaware Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Isaac P. Wickersham, at Middletown, Del., the three troops of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, at Mount Greina, Penn, Light Battery A and Heavy Battery C. of the 1st Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry, at Mantic, Conn., to remain in camputal free Cavalry, at Niantic, Conn., to

Department too late yesterday afternoon to arsottled to-day. Some of the companies, especially those assigned to Willets Point and Fort Hamilton, will probably march to their destinations. It could not be learned vesterials how General Pennington would be assigned after the troops of his

CONTRACTS FOR LIGHT UNIFORMS.

ommand leave Hempstead Plains.

THE LONG-DELAYED AWARD TO BE MADE TO-DAY-HEAVY SHIPMENT OF ORDNANCE.

uniforms for the troops who are sweltering in the South in heavy winter-weight woollen ments will be made to-day at the office of the Acting Chief Quartermaster, in the Army Building The exasperating delay has been due to various causes, the final compileation having resulted from the effort to substitute cotton drilling for canvas. and tough, and is not as good as it should be. If | The result has been that the greater part of the it is cooked immediately by cooks who under- suits will be made of cotton duck, which has been spects better than the imported Khaki cloth, which has been highly recommended.

When the question of equipping the big volunteer army after it was called by the President was first considered, the subject of clothing was referred to the Clothing Bureau, in Philadelphin, which had been in the habit of turning out about thirty thousand Regular Army uniforms in a year, many of them being made by the widows and daughployment was furnished by an act of Congress. The only suits known were the heavy and light blue kersey cloth, the former twenty-two ounces to the yard and the latter sixteen ounces.

The pressing demands were first supplied by the issue of thirty thousand suits on hand, and then contracts were made, chiefly in this city, for a large quantity of the lighter-weight suits. But General Miles had seen in Germany a light-weight canvas uniform which be deemed the best possible thing for summer wear, especially in a hot climste. A sample suit was obtained and an effort was made to have a large number made through the Philadelphia Clothing Bureau. But the delay and the slowness with which the attempt to secure the letting of a contract was made were so great that finally the matter was turned over to the Deputy-Quartermaster-General, in this city. His first order was to obtain bids for forty thousand canvas suits. But when the bids were secured last week, it was ascertained that they were not what was wanted, and all the bids were rejected and new ones sought for cotton drilling, technically called "drill weave." The best of the suits submitted in response was not drilling at all, but cotton duck. . .. question was left open until after a conference held in Washington on Monday, at which Quartermaster-General Kimball, of this city, was present. The test to which the different materials, including canvas drilling, Khaki cloth and duck, were sub-mitted showed conclusively that the duck was the canvas drilling, Khakl cloth and duck, were submitted showed conclusively that the duck was the best. It is stronger, more impervious to rain and more flexible than the others, under the same tests. The result was a decision to order thirty thousand suits of cotton duck, six and a half ounces to the yard in weight and of a brown color. To give a fast field test to the "drill weave" there will be twenty thousand suits of it ordered and put slong-side the others. It is fully expected that there will be fifty thousand more of the duck suits contracted for. The contract will tail for the delivery of five thousand suits a day within five days after the contract is made. As fast as made they will be sent to the troops, those furthest South getting them first. It is believed that the delay is now chied, and before the end of this month each soldier will have a light-weight uniform.

Bids were opened yesterday for the transportation of eleven big riffed cannon, weighing in the aggregate 728,350 pounds, which have been tested at the Sandy Hook Froving Grounds. Two of 12-inch bore will go to Nantucket Head, two of 8-inch to Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C.; two of 8-inch to Jerry's Point, Portsmouth, N. H.; one of 12-inch to Jerry's Point, Portsmouth, N. H.; one of 12-inch to Fort Schuyler; one each of 8-inch 10-inch and 12-inch to Allience, Onio, and one of 8-inch to Cleveland, The shipment is the largest single one ever made from Sandy Hook.

The following additional applicants for commissions in the Engineer Brigade were examined yesterday: H. A. Reed, of Beaver Falls, Fenn, an electrical engineer, who has been employed in Edison's laboratory, and William H. Wilson, a mining engineer, of this city.

Army orders have been issued allowing all ordained clersymen the privilege of conducting religious services at the various camps where they are stationed as chaplains.

Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.



WARSHIPS AT NEWPORT NEWS

THE BUFFALO ARRIVES FROM BRAZIL-THE HARVARD JOINS THE YALE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Newport News, Va., June 7.-The United States dynamite cruiser Buffalo, formerly El Cid, of the Morgan Line, and later the Nicthe roy, of the Brazilian Navy, arrived at Old Point this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and dropped anchor off Fort Monroe. The Buffalo comes from Rio Janeiro, and travelled the entire distance with-

Two hours later the United States scoutship Harvard, formerly the New-York, of the American Line, and a sister ship of the Yale, now a this port, propped anchor off the Chamberlin Hotel, and will probably come up here to-morrov morning to take on about four thousand tons ton Roads from the Windward Passage, where she was doing scout duty for the Flying Squadron until the arrival of Admiral Sampson at

The Buffalo is in a filthy condition, and she i now held up at Old Point by the National Quarantine authorities, who refused to let her pass until after communicating with Dr. Hamliton, at Washington. Dr. Pettus, the officer at the Point, has not yet heard from Dr. Hamilton, but it is thought likely that instructions will come to allow Captain Meissner and his ship to proceed to the shipperd, after the latter is theroughly cleaned aboard and fumi

gated. The Quarantine officer at this port says he will not pass the Buffalo to the shipyard unless she is first cleaned inside at Old Point. Surprise is expressed by those who are acquainted with the Buffalo's condition that the United States Consul at Rio should accept the ship as filthy as she is.

THE BUFFALO HAS A SMALL BATTERY. The Buffalo now carries a small battery, and did not leave Rio as defenceless as some thought. When purchased by this Government, however, she was without armament of any kind. On account of the neutrality obligations of Brazil, the Government failed in its purpose to buy the ship with her dynamite guns aboard. The battery was removed, and the Nictheroy was manned by an American crew, under Cap tain Meissner.

It is reported that the captain succeeded in smuggling aboard the vessel three rapid-fire guns, capable of firing dynamite projectiles, and a number of ordinary rapid-fire rifles. When the Nictheroy was well out at sea, the guns were brought up on deck and placed in position by her crew. The Buffalo will come up to the sulpyard in the moraing, and the work of converting here into an auxiliary cruiser, after the pattern of the Yosemite, will begin at once. She will carry ten b-inch guns and a secondary battery of 6 and 10 pounders. It is possible that her dynamite guns will be retained in position. When completed, the Buffalo will possible that her dynamite gins will be commanded by Commodore J. H. Hemphill now on duty at the Bureau of Navigation, and will be manned by the Virginia Naval Reserves, who will go aboard the training-ship Franklin to-morrow morning. They will remain in train-

to the drydock and sent in on the high tide. She will have magazine floats cut in her sides beneath the water-line, and will then be taken out of dock and fitted with magazines and gun-

Hefore leaving Newport News the Yale will receive forty-five hundred tons of coal, and will be provisioned for an unusually long cruise. In connection with the alterations to be made to the Yale, there is an interesting story about

to the Yale, there is an interesting story about the formation of another Flying Squadron, this one to leave the American seast in a week or two, directly for the const of Spain, for the purpose of keeping an eye on the Spanish Reserve Squadron, and attacking its ships whenever feasible.

The report has it that this equadron will be composed of the Yale, tha Rarvard, the St. Paul, the St. Louis, the Dixie, the Cincinnati, the Newark and the San Francisco. The Yale, the Cincinnati and the San Francisco. The Yale, the Cincinnati and the Newark at the Navy Yard, the St. Paul and the San Francisco in Northern waters, and the St. Louis, it is said.

the arrival this morning in Hampton Roads of ments are not general, applying to an entire the Brazilian warship Nictheroy, now named class, but are entirely elective by the cadets anxiety which has been entertained for her ber of applications thus far made. The Departsafety since she departed from Rio several weeks | ment has approved the application in all cases,

later the Marietta showed her heels to the be made useful mainly as signal officers. Brazilian vessel and came into Key West alone.

Years ago the Nictheroy flew the flag that is to

Japanese who is receiving instruction instruction for the content of the float from her after taffrail the remainder of her

Built at Newport News about the other merchant ships now on scout duty were, ties, and when the insurgents selzed the Brazilian Navy and blockaded Rio Harbor this ship was at once purchased, fitted with ordnance and a long dynamite gun, and sent to Rio, where she arrived too late to operate against the belliger-ents. On their surrender the Nictheroy was refitted, and became one of the best cruisers

her along side the Raleigh and the Cincinnati type in point of effectiveness, and, with a protective belt of three inches of steel, she will be more formidable than a vessel of the Newark or San Francisco class. Although originally a merchant vessel, she is fast, and after conversion will resemble much more a war vessel than

This morning, as soon as her arrival was re with the fleet, and to place her in readiness with all possible haste. The plan of the Department is to belt the ship well below and above the water-line with a band of 3-inch steel, and to mount a battery on her deck that practically

water-line with a band of 3-Inch steel, and to mount a battery on her deck that practically renders her a second-class cruiser in fighting efficiency.

The armor plate is on hand, having been purchased at the beginning of the war for the sides of the auxiliary cruisers Harvard and Yale and the Morgan liners, but there was no time to carry out this scheme on account of the urgent necessity of securing the services of these vessels for scout duty around Cuba.

Backed by her thick-plate sides, the Buffalo will present a solid 4-inch mass of steel to projectiles, and this will make her almost as well armored as the New-York. Her main battery is to comprise ten 6-inch guns, one forward, one aft, and the remainder on broadside. In addition, she is to have a large number of 6 and 3 pounders, machine and Colt guns. Completed the Buffalo will be practically a new warship and as fine as most of our 3,000-ton vessels. If the auxiliary cruiser Yale meets any more Spanish ships while cruising in Southern waters she will not be forced to flee, as she had to recently from the warship Alfonso XIII, while proceeding around the cast end of Cuba.

Her commander wants a battery that will enable him to fight his way out, and he has secured it, and the ordance ordered to be put on board before the ship leaves Newport News. Eight 5-inch rifes, and four 3-pounders will be the guns that are expected to take care of the Yale if she encounters anything except armored vessels.

Washington, June 7.—Lieutenant-Commander R.
R. Ingersoll has been ordered to command the Bupply, and Lieutenant-Commander H. G. O. Colby to command the Hannibal. Lieutenants J. O. Por-

ARE YOU WORN OUT? THEN TRY

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General, Sir Evelyn Wood.

manguvers, it was the best seen during my command at Aldershot. Many officers availed themselves of the tonic and reconstituent properties of the well-known Marian certain as well as the most palatable

From "The London Sketch."

er, G. H. Gardiner and G. S. Belfridge have been ordered to the Catskill; Lieutenants F. Rouse and F. A. Bailaseyers to the Alleen; Lieutenant H. M. Scales to the Fish Hawk, Lieutenant H. Bryant to the Hannibal, Lieutenant N. A. McCally to the Yale, Lieutenant F. L. Chapin to the Indian, Lieutenant G. Buillington to the Katahdin, and Lieutenant R. H. Pinckney to take charge of the coast signal service at Charleston, S. C.

THE PRISONER AT FORT MONROE. HE IS F. J. JIMINES, FORMERLY OF NEW-YORK.

Newport News, Va., June 7 (Special).-The Tribune correspondent visited Fort Monroe today and asked Adjutant Phillips as to the identity of the Spanish officer in custody there and the reasons for bringing him all the way from Key West for confinement. The adjutant says that the name given by the prisoner is F. J. Jimines, and that he was either captured with the Fanama or was apprehended at Tampa. When asked if this man was Lieutenant

Sobral, Naval Attachs of the Spanish Embassy before the war, he answered in the negative and Jimines is no officer of rank, neither is he a spy. The only instructions which came to the fort were to prepare for the reception of a prisoner

No court-martial has been arranged for, and it is not known how long Jimines will remain at Fort Monroe. When questioned about the plans that the man is said to have carried when captured. Adjutant Phillips stated that no plans any articles of a suspicious nature are now

or any articles of a suspicious nature are now on the prisoner or in his possession.

Another officer at the fort is authority for the statement that in Jimines the War Department believes it has the spy partner of Downing, who hanged himself at the Washington Marine Barracks. This would make the prisoner here the other spy who was named in the famous letter secured at Montreal by Secret Service officers.

While Jimines may have gone from New-York on the Panama, he is certainly not Sobral. The prisoner to-day wrote several letters, which he on the Panama, he is certainly not south. The prisoner to-day wrote several letters, which he sealed and asked to have malled for him. They will not be malled, but will be opened and read, although the officers at the fort do not believe the prisoner would be footbardy enough to put anything important in writing.

WAR INSTEAD OF VACATION. NAVAL CADETS ALLOWED TO TAKE AS-BIGNMENTS ON WARSHIPS.

Washington, June 7.-The Navy Department Northern waters, and the St. Louis, it is said, is on the way to Hampton Roads. It is also estated that the Harvard and the St. Louis may come to the shippard to be docked and furnished with armament.

Washington, June 7.—The Navy Department has decided to give the naval cadets at Annapolis an opportunity to see real warfare by taking assignments on the warships in lieu of the customary summer vacation. As a result about raised. The assignments are made to the larger ships, as they afford the best accommodation,

> the courtesy of the United States Government. His family is of high nobility. He was among the first to volunteer for active service on the American warships in the present war with Spain, and was promptly assigned to a desirable berth. As soon as the news reached the Jap-anese Legation here a stern veto was interposed. It was all well enough to educate a youth theoretically in the art of warfare, but the Minister felt that he had no authority to allow him to jeopardize his life without his fam-

THE ARCADIA AS A TRANSPORT.

Washington, June 7.—Assistant Secretary Metklejohn expects to secure the steamship Arcadia, now at New-York, for transport purposes in the West Indian campaign. Her charter by the Government is contingent upon certain changes being made to the vessel by the com-pany owning her. The Arcadia will accommodate one thousand men.

FILIBUSTERING CASES DISMISSED.

THE UNITED STATES COURT SPEEDILY DISPOSE:

The Cuban hibustering cases were called yesterday afternoon in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court before Judge Brown, by order of Attorney-General Griggs, and the proceedings against these men, who have been under \$2,500 bail furnished by the Cuban Junta, were dismissed: Captain John O'Brien, Captain Georga W. Berry Dr. Frank Agramonte, Joaquin Costillo, James Me-Allister, Charles B. Dickman, Joseph J. Luis, Ed-ward Murphy, John D. Hart and Emilio Nunez The indictments against General Calixto Garcia and Carlos Roloff, who skipped their ball, were not dis-

missed.

The fillbusters were represented by Horatio S. Rubens, coursel for the Junta. The majority of the men were those who were on the Tillie when she foundered off Montauk Point in January, but a tew were on the Bernuda expedition. O'Brien, Hart, Murphy and Nunez were aboard the Laurada. All had been under cash ball, which the Junta furnished.

The Norwegian steamer Alfred Dumois, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, reported that she ieft Port Maria on May 30, and on the following day at 6 a. m. passed a large warship, painted a or a prize. Whon asked for a description of the two vessels passed, the first mate of the Dumois said:

"The man-of-war looked like an Englishman. She was painted a dull lead color, something like the united States vessels, carried three lower masts and had no topmasts. The steamer in tow had two masts, and was painted black, and looked like an ordinary merchantman."

When Captain Hansen, of the Dumois, was asked if he knew of any Spanish officer or agent purchasing munitions of war at any British or Danish West Indian port, he replied that he had heard of possels case.

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NAVAL MILITIA EXAMINATIONS. MEMBERS OF THE SECOND BATTALION TO GO BEFORE THE BOARD TO-DAY.

Lieutenant-Commander Belknap, U. S. N., assisted by Surgeon Baldwin and Naval Constructor Robie, will begin to-day the examination preparatory to the mustering in of the New-York Naval Militia. The members of the 2d Battallon, under Commander Stayton, will be examined first, at the old 18th Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn. ant-Commander Belknap said yesterday that it would probably take a week to conduct the examinations. Commander Field began the examination of the Connecticut men at Niantic yesterday.

It is understood that there is a lack in the ranks of the Naval Militia of men who are fitted for or desirous of performing the duties of engineers, firemen, coal-passers and watermen on board the vessels to be manned for coastwise or harbor defence. While it is believed that the men can pass the physical and mental examinations, there will be a perfluity of those for the work of seamen and officers, but too few for duty below decks. As one officer expressed it yesterday, "There are many men who can handle a catboat, and because they have an attaché at Washington. As far as he knows had a summer cruise in the Naval Multia think that they are fit to take command of ships of war. sey forget that the Government instructs its naval officers for four years, and then gives them twenty years of sea service of all kinds before they take command of warships. There are many busi-ness men of good education in the Naval Militia, and it would not be fa'r for them to be taxed with

and it would not be fair for them to be taxed with the duties of the ordinary seamen who enlist in the Navy. We will have to get men for these duties to act with the Naval Milita."

Captain Frederick Rodgers resumed his duties as head of the Naval Auxiliary Roard yesterday, and was at his post in the office of the Supervisor of the Harbor. The Board examined and reported on the yachts Calypao and Golden Rod. There will be some turs examined to-day.

Major Summerhayes arranged for the use of the Catania, which the Government has chartered. She will be equipped with a water distiller and an ice plant before she is sent to the Florida coust. The result of the acquirement by the Government of a large number of vessels has been to practically exhaust the market, and no tars or transports suited to the Government's work are now available for charter.

ALL VOLUNTEER ARMY PLACES FILLED. Washington, June 7 .- All the positions in the volunteer army under the President's first call either have been filled or the places promised, and the remaining nominations to them will soon he sent to the Senate. As a result of this the pressure on the Secretary and the other Army officials is not so great as heretofore, and there is a considerable failing off in the number of visitors at the Department. The Department has not yet considered the selection of the officers for the organizations to be formed under the call for 75,000 men. Fully 50,000 of the 75,000 men. customary summer vacation. As a result about the call for including the recruit the existing half of the second-class men and a number of organizations to their full legal maximum strength, which will leave but 25,000 to be divided into organizations, the formation of which as such will not take place for some time.

NO EXTRA-DUTY PAY.

Washington, June 7.-The War Department has decided that the provisions of the act of April 26, 1898, abolishing extra-duty pay in time of war, applies to enlisted men in every department of the Army, and as war existed when the set was passed enlisted men ceased to be en-

As the command of a regiment in the absence of field officers by force of law passes directly to the senior captain on duty therewith, the War Department holds that the permanent command of battallons should be vested in the senior officers of the regiments present next in rank to the regimental commander.

APPOINTMENTS TO STAFF DUTY. Washington, June 7.-By direction of the Committee of Military Affairs to-day Chairman Hull introduced in the House a bill to amend Section 10 of the Volunteer act, "temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war." It repeals the proviso that officers appointed or assigned to the staff of commanders of Army corps, divisions or brigades shall serve only in such capacity, and that when relieved from such staff service such appointments or assignments shall terminate. The bill provides that assignments of officers of the volunter staff shall be governed by the same rules and regulations as the Regular Army. The action is taken on the recommendation of Secretary Alger, who says that under a strict construction officers are restrained from performance of any other duty than that of the post to which appointed.

The passage of the amendment will be expedited. The committee also agreed to report favorably a bill providing for a military secretary with the rank of licutenant-colonel to the Secretary of War. The act to provide for the comployment of retired officers of the United States Army not above the rank of colonel in time of war, which has passed the Senate, was considered and laid on the table. This kills it until it is subsequently called up.

it is subsequently called up.

Albany, June 7.-This State is able to furnish four hundred and fifty Naval Militia men, fully equipped, under the general call that President McKinley made for three thousand Naval Reserves to man auxiliary cruisers. Captain Miller has reported to Adjutant-General Tillinghast that four hundred and fifty men have passed the examina-tions and are ready and willing to volunteer in the United States Navy service.

It was rumored in National Guard circles yesterday that Governor Black had made further efforts toward having some of the general officers of the State appointed to positions in the volunteer army. The Governor recommended Generals Roberts Shaw Oliver. George Moore Smith and McCoskry Butt for brigadier-generalships some time ago, and it is believed that one of these or Major-General Roe will soon be named by the President.

TORPEDO-BOAT MACKENZIE READY. zie to-day left the Charles Hillman Shipyard for Delaware Bay, where she will have her builders' trial. Among those on board of the Mackenzie are Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom, Chief Engineer Bernop and Superintendent of Construction Woodbridge, all of the United States Navy.

group of vensels authorized by Congress a year ago. She is 101% feet long, 12 feet 9 inches beam, and 7 feet 9 inches deep. Her contract calls for a speed of twenty knots an hour. The Mackenzie's armament will consist of one rapid-firing 1-pounder gun and two torpedo tubes, one fore and one aft. The boat will be used mostly for harbor defence, and can be used on inland waters, going where larger vessels cannot.

The Mackennic is built of steel, and is one of the

THE BUILDER OF THE OREGON SAILS.

HE IS BOUND FOR ST. PETERSBURG-HE PECTS TO BUILD BATTLE-SHIPS OF THE OREGON CLASS FOR RUSSIA.

Irving M. Scott, of San Francisco, who sailed for Europe yesterday on the steat Lloyd. His destination is St. Petersburg, where h expects to receive commissions to build severs ships of the Oregon class for the Russian Governships of the Oregon class for the Russian Government, as a result of the famous run made by the Oregon from the Pacific Coast to join Admiral Sampson's fleet in West Indian waters. Mr. Soott sad on the pier in Hoboken that he had not actually been summoned to Russia, but had received sufficient encouragement to justify his visit there, and he fully expected that he will be called upon to superintend the construction of several new ships on the Pacific Coast for Russia.

He said that the Oregon represents the best type of battle-ship which has been built by this country, and that foreign nations have recently shown a disposition to patronize America more than in the past, evidently recognizing that "our ships are the best in the world."

Mr. Scott is accompanied by his son, Lawrence Mr. Scott is accompanied by his son, Lawrence Irving Scott, and Dr. George Chicmore, of San Francisco

CAPTAIN HODGSDON'S DETACHMENT. IT WAS BECAUSE OF SICKNESS IN HIS FAMILY.

Washington, June 7.-In view of certain false eports concerning the detachment of Captain D. B. Hodgsdon, revenue cutter service, from command of the United States revenue cutter

command of the United States revenue cutter McCuiloch, now on duty in co-operation with the Navy with Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, it is officially stated by Assistant Secretary Howeh that this action was taken because of critical illness in his family, and for no other reason. "Captain Hodgsdon," he said, "is an old, tried and thoroughly competent officer of the cutter service, and his record of thirty-seven years' standing, during all that time, is without a blemish of any kind. This statement is made in justice to Captain Hodgsdon, than whom no officer can stand higher in the estimation of the Department."

PAUL DU CHAILLU TO A VOLUNTEER.

THE AFRICAN EXPLORER WRITES TO A YOUNG FRIEND, TELLING OF NECESSARY PRE-CAUTIONS IN CUBA.

The following letter was sent by Paul du Chaille, the African explorer and author, to a young man who has enlisted with the expectation of going to

New-York, June 5, 1888.

My Dear —: It was news to me when I heard that you had enlisted. I congratulate you. I am proud of you, and I write as an old traveller in both hot and cold climates. I will tell you my experience while travelling in warm countries. I abstained from strong drinks, because I found that they did not help me. On the contrary, I felt weaker half an hour after, so I gave them up.

Before I undertook my second journey to Africa I began to take two or three grains of quinine every day, weeks before I left New-York, and continued to do so after my arrival on the coast of that unhealthy continent, near the equator. The result was that I was free from fever during my expedition. Wear a band of flannel around your stomach. Train yourself to drink as little water as you can. Next to fever, dysentery is to be feared. The doctor probably will give you a few drops of inudanum, or something equivalent. Look out that your liver is in good order. I suppose your officers will make you go in the sun as little as possible, for this is one of the causes of fever. Keep under sheiter at night.

this is one of the causes of fever. Shelter at night.

Those are the rules that I applied to myself, and you know how healthy I am after all I have gone through. The country is looking upon you and all the other young fellows who like yourself have enlisted.

God bless you! Your old friend.

PAUL DU CHAILLU.

HELPING SOLDIERS' NEEDY FAMILIES.

AN ASSOCIATION THAT IS DOING GOOD WORK-ITS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

The New-York Soldiers' Family Protective ciation, which was organized about two weeks ago, is doing praiseworthy work for the families of soldlers who have gone to the front from this city. Major John Byrne, of No. 45 Wall-st., is the president, and Thomas L. James, president of the Lin coin National Bank, is the treasurer. object of the association is to look after those families who may be in need. The president and treasurer, as well as all the other members of the association, wish it to be distinctly understood that the association is not a charity organization, but an organization of business men who consider it their duty to come to the aid of those families of soldiers from this city who have become in need since the men left for the war

The headquarters of the association have been established at No. 1,298 Broadway, this city, and there all applications can be made. To make the object of the association exactly what was conemplated when its founders formulated the plans for its good work, every case reported will be thoroughly investigated by trustworthy persons specially employed for that purpose, and under no circumstances will the names of those found in diss he made public. The idea of the officers cause the husband or father or brother volunteered or was called as a National Guardsman to go to the war, no one should be humiliated by the pub-licity of his or her condition. Moreover, the association will have a representative with every one of the New-York requirements that has left or will hereafter leave for the war, so that soldiers who know that their families are in need can give intion go to the right spot. It will be remembered that Emerson McMillin announced some time ago that he would contribute \$1,000 a month as long as the war lasts for the benefit of the soldiers. He has already paid to the association his first \$1,000. The association has already given aid in a large number of cases, and the officers say some of them were distressing. For instance, Mr. James received one day, among others much like it, the following letter, and investigation showed that the

My husband was called away with the 12th Regi-mont. I am left in a starving and destitute con-dition. I have two little bables, one fifteen months the other not quite three years. I have to vacate my rooms for non-payment of rent. I have no-place to go or to shelter me or my children. I have been days and days without anything to est. For God's sike help us, and keep me and my bables from the streets.

This is another sample of the distress caused partly in some cases by the delay in the payment of

the New-York troops:

Being a young wife of a first Harlem volunteer who has joined the 14th Regiment, and left me and my children destitute, I ank you to assist me if you can. I have sold everything that could be sold to try and keep us from strving.

MARRIED AT THE FERRY-HOUSE.

A VOLUNTEER AND HIS SWEETHEART UNITED IN

of a concern in Thames-st., but now a soldier in the 4th United States Cavalry, and Miss Joanna of a concern in Thames-st., but now a soldier in the
4th United States Cavairy, and Miss Joanna
Bloomer, of No. 96 Bergen-ave., Jersey City, were
married on Saturday last on the Whitehall-st. ferry
slip by the R.w. William J. Jones, of the marine
branch of the New-York Bible Society. Both the
bride and bridegroom are twenty-two years old.
Young Wright enlisted last Thursday. He expected to have a few days in which to prepare for
duty in the field, and in which to become a Benedict, but much to his surprise he was ordered to
report immediately at Fort Slocum, Willets Point,
Miss Bloomer visited him on Friday, as he had
written to her explaining the reason for his abrupt
departure, and she saw the officer in command.
At her solicitation he agreed to give Private Wright
Saturday morning in which to be married. Before
that time oracis came which statted the enlisted
men for San Francisco on the way to Manila, and
Private Wright's furlough was withdrawn. Miss
Bloomer met him in New-York on his arrival and
accompanied him to the ferry, while her slater,
Mrs. Mamie C. Smith, went to find the Rev. Mr.
Jones, an old friend of the family.

The clergyman arrived too late at the ferry, but
he accompanied the pair to Jersey City, and obtained permission for Wright and his bride to return to New-tork, be married and return on the
same boat. On their arrival on this side the party,
consisting of the bride, bridegroom and Mrs. Smith,
left the boat, and the happy pair were made man
and wife on the silp according to the Episcopal service, the passengers of the boat being interested
spectators. After the ceremony the bridegroom
took from his pocket a roll of blils, all the moneyhe had, and handed it to his bride, who, however,
insisted on his retaining 85 for his immediate needs.

Then after many tears the bridegroom left thabride and started to the war. The marriage certilicate is to be framed.